THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1892. WASHINGTON OFFICE -513 Fourteenth st. Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. Daily only, one year. WEEKLY. Reduced Rates to Clubs.

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Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight page pape a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaste

CHICAGO-Palmer House CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner Third and Jefferson streets.

ET. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depoi WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

THE trinity which will control the Democratic party in 1892: Gorman, Hill and Brice.

WHEN the opinions of Representative Springer are quoted as those of a representative exponent of Democratic policy the party's stock of statesmanship and brains is at the lowest ebb.

For two days the "rights" of the five hundred strikers and of the street-car company have been discussed. Isn't it about time the rights of the other 124,-500 received a little attention?

THE Board of Public Safety will best promote good order and the preservation of the peace by ordering and compelling the dispersal of crowds of people, no matter where they assemble.

THERE will be two Alliance parties in Minnesota this year - the Donnelly, which sustains all of the People's party heresies, and the anti-Donnelly, which will represent the more conservative ele-

It is reported that in order that Representative Bynum may be a candidate for Governor his friends will ask Treasurer Gall to stand aside this fall. As between Bynum and Gall, as a citizen of Indianapolis, the latter has the call by a large majority.

Now that there has been a partial count of the friends of President Harrison, and a full count of the active gentlemen in Indiana who have concluded to regard him in an unfriendly light, the public has beheld the process of a flat army shrinking to a squad.

THERE are many indications that some of the more active advocates of the free coinage of silver, including Bland himself, will not be anxious to push a freecoinage bill this session, thus accepting the advice of Senator Carlisle to dodge an issue which the party made so prominent until after elections.

THE New England Democrats in the House have returned from their homes, where they have spent the holidays, full of unhappiness over the silver question. "Not one of us, except O'Neil, of Boston, will be re-elected if a free-coinage bi'l is passed by the Democratic House," says one. O'Neil represents the district which may be said to have more grogshops than all the rest of Boston.

WHEN the McKinley law was passed the Tory leaders in Canada told the people that they would be able to obtain for them markets outside of the United States, and they set out to do it, but found none, and have no prospect of finding them. Now the Liberals are taunting them with their failure and the lack of any prospect of success. The general "markets of the world" are hard to find.

ONE J. A. Conwell, of Aurora, Ind., has been to the trouble to write to the New York Sun a letter filling a half column with his praises of Representative Holman, and has the rashness to suggest that he is the man whom the Democracy of Indiana would like to have the second place on the Democratic ticket if an Eastern man gets the first. Mr. Conwell seems not to know that that claim is pre-empted.

THE attention of the New York Legislature is called to a vote-counting machine, which tallies results with great accuracy. It was adopted by the last Legislature, but pending a correction in the bill that body adjourned. When it is recalled that in Boston, where the votes are counted twice, and not half the ballots correctly counted and returned, there seems to be a demand for an intelligent machine.

COLONEL INGERSOLL is a pretty level headed man when it comes to business. Therefore, when he gave it as his deliberate judgment that the loss to the country by the overthrow of protection would be \$20,000,000,000, or nearly onethird of its wealth, it is worth consideration. Not only would the so-called protected industries shrink in value, but all others which are interlaced with them, as well as the wages of labor.

THE bill of Senator Washburne, of Minnesota, designed to curtail betting on leading farm products as now practiced in various exchanges, is attracting much attention, and very naturally stirs up no little opposition. The chief objection to it is that it will curtail "business," meaning, by business, the money which passes from one man to another, according as he is able to fix the price which wheat or corn will sell at on a given day. It is a business which gives very few men employment and adds not a dollar to the wealth of | hands of Governor Chase to loan to all the country. Last week the "bulls" | callers at 1 per cent. to the extent of

pounded down the price. During that period there was not a fact that could supply or demand. Both are known, and have been for weeks. The "bulls" were able to push up prices because they have affected the market in which men sell and buy real wheat, but that is the question which the people are anxious to have settled.

THE STREET-RAILROAD STRIKE.

On general principles, the Journal is opposed to labor strikes, because they are a violent method of settling controversies, which almost always cause great loss to employers and employes, and seldom result in a satisfactory adjustment. This refers only to the wisdom and policy

As to the right of any workingman, or body of workingmen, to strike for any cause whatever there can be no question. This simply means that any man has a right to quit work whenever he pleases, or for any cause that he regards as justifiable. He has also the right to employ any honorable means to have what he regards as his wrongs set right. Denial of this right would be a form of slavery. The right to strike, however, ends with the quitting of work. No striker has a right to say that his late employer shall not fill his place, if possible, or that another man shall not take up the work he has laid down. To deny this right to employers and to new employes would be another form of slavery, as odious as the other. Under no possible circumstances is violence justifiable on the part of strikers to prevent other men from taking the places they have vacated.

In the present strike of street-railroad employes it is evident that a majority of the public would be pleased to see their demand granted, yet it must be admitted that what they ask is a privilege and not a right. The streetrailroad employes are hard worked and poorly paid, and subject to many severe rules. The company gets a great deal of service out of them, and could afford to treat them generously in matter of transportation. If the management chooses to adopt an illiberal policy with its employes it has an undoubted right to do so. If the men do not like it, as they cannot be blamed for not doing, they have a right to quit work, and if the company can get other men, who will submit to its

rules, it has a right to do so. The situation is one with which the legal authorities have nothing to do beyond preserving the peace and protecting property. There is no contract that can be enforced in the courts nor any ground for interference on either side. The inconvenience to the public is great and the interruption to business very serious, but this must be borne as patiently as possible, in the hope that a speedy solution of the matter will be reached.

THE PEFFER IMPERTINENCE.

Senator Peffer, of Kansas, has introduced a bill in the Senate the purpose of which is to have the government loan the people of Indiana \$100,000,000 of legal-tender fiat money. The preamble of that bill is a slander upon the State of Indiana, and if any number of men with any claim to any acquaintance with affairs should believe it, it would result in an injury to the industrial interests of the State, the extent of which could scarcely be estimated. That preamble sets forth that the people of Indiana are laboring under the burden of enormous interest charges, made possible by the great scarcity of money, resulting in the enforced mortgaging of lands in Indiana to such an extent as to threaten their

It is scarcely necessary to say that

this was never true of Indiana, and is further from the truth now than at any ne during the past twenty-five years. It never was true of the farmers and home-owners of Indiana that any considerable percentage of them have been compelled to let their property go upon foreclosures of mortgages. It is not true that any considerable portion of the farms of Indiana are under mortgage, but it is true that more mortgages have been paid off the last three months than during any similar period for years. It is not true that the holders of good real estate are paying a higher rate of interest than men in mercantile or manufacturing business, but it is true that the rate of interest paid by such borrowers is lower to-day than it was ten or fifteen years ago, and not one-half as high as it was forty or fifty years ago. Twenty years ago the men who loaned money made the rate of interest-to-day the requirements of the men who desire to borrow money on good security, like an Indiana farm, are much less than the money seeking investment that of the largest money-lendagents in this city said, a few days since, that money-lenders were hunting mortgages where, a few years ago, those who desired to mortgage property were hunting moneylenders. But of all years, the Indiana farmer of this year is well fixed. The wheat crop of Indiana of 1891 is worth more cash than that of any State in the Union. The three crops of wheat, corn and oats are worth over \$99,000,000. Now that Indiana is a manufacturing State and has for a market several of the largest cities in the country, the hay, fruit, poultry, butter, eggs, market truck and wool, to say nothing of the hogs, cattle and horses put upon the market and sold during the current year, must be worth another \$99,000,000,

in full-value dollars. The scheme which Senator Peffer proposes to try on Indiana, evidently with the suspicion which the man entertained when he tried a new medicine on a dog before taking it himself, proposes to put \$100,000,000 of government shinplasters, or irredeemable paper, in the

"bears" seemed to have it, and plicant desires to pay a mortgage or ob- prosperous and on the whole so little in tain the money for speculative purposes, so long as he has land for security. As have changed the condition of the for the other people, the mass of wageearners who have no land-the tens of thousands who, because they unable to purchase homes. but were stronger on the first day, and the have been putting a few hard-"bears" because they were in greater earned dollars into building-loan force the second. It may or it may not associations and savings banks-there is no government money for them at 1 per cent. interest. On the other hand, all these people who have been hiring the money of these wage-earners who have invested in building-loan shares, can get depreciated paper for 1 per cent. per annum and take up the mortgages given to the associations, thus compelling thousands of people whose all is a few hundred dollars in such shares to accept irredeemable fiat paper, with onehalf the purchasing power of the money

they invested. Indiana farmers and real-estate-own ers are in no need of such a device a that the Kansas Senator puts forth for them, and when they fully understand the nature of the scheme no man with a level head will favor it. Besides, Indiana having a full delegation in Congress, the Peffer performance is an impertinence, no matter who put him up to it.

AN AMERICAN MIRACLE.

Since that brave and brainv native of Ireland, John Roach, the man who maintained for a generation that iron ships could be built in this country, and spent many thousands of dollars to prove it, died, a broken-hearted victim of the persecution of the Cleveland administration, no one can better speak of the probabilities of ship-building in this country than the head of the Cramp ship-building firm; nor need he speak of probabilities, since, during the past ten years, it has been demonstrated that the best ships in the world for war purposes can be built by American skill from American material after American designs. Ten years ago it was a probability only, while those statesmen and editors, the immensity of whose faith in their own infallibility is only surpassed by their actual ignorance of the capabilities of the American people and the resources of the American country, vehemently declared that iron ship-building in this country was an assured im possibility. It may be said that iron ship-building

can have no interest for the people of Indiana. That is absurd. Indiana has a direct interest in foreign commerce great as any interior State; and if such were not the case, her people, as a part of the Republic, will ever take a pride in American achievement in any direction. Therefore, what Mr. Charles H. Cramp, of the famous ship-yard on the Delaware, which has just built for the United States several unsurpassed war ships, has to say must be of interest. Mr. Cramp is called upon to affirm his statement, made in an interview, that the higher class of ships can be built as economically in this country as in Europe. This he does in the January North American Review. He does not say that the British or German ocean steamship can be duplicated here at the same cost as it could be duplicated by original builders, since English firm could build the ship of another firm as cheaply as th firm itself, for the reason that every reputable firm has plans of its own and machinery suited to the construction of ships upon these plans. The Laird ship for instance, is so different from an Elder ship that one yard could not turn out the ship of the other as economically as the one having the plans and the machinery adapted to them. But Mr. Cramp does say this: A ship can be built in the United States which will do the work of the best British or Germanbuilt ships at the cost of such ships, but such a ship built in the Cramp yard would be of their own model, and not a duplicate of the ships of other nations, but fully their equal. Mr. Cramp makes another equally interesting statement, which is that no American ship-builder can duplicate the "tramp" steamships of Great Britain, which do so much of our foreign carrying trade, for the reason that the mechanics who make up an American ship-yard organization are trained to a higher grade of workmanship, making profitable tramp-construc-

tion impossible in competition with What Mr. Cramp has to say about the building of a new navy is the history of an achievement-almost a miracle. Nov. 7. 1881, he says, "the first naval advisory board reported a scheme of naval construction-an act of the Garfield administration, from which may be dated the prevailing consistent policy of a new navy, though actual construction was not begun until two years later." At that date there was not a steel mill that could make plates of shapes required for a war ship; no foundry that had ever made such castings; no forge capable of making the steel shafts, tubes, jackets or hoops required for the motive power of ships, or for the built-up cannon. Under these conditions, "in less than ten years this country will have the third navy in the world, from a startingpoint which may be described as zero." From nothing this war-ship building has developed all the materials for building and arming the best war ships, "equal to any in the world," in eight years, literally "from the ground up."

These are facts which must gratify the full-grown American, even if they fill the heart of the Anglomaniac with impotent rage. It is an achievement of the protective policy and a triumph for American vim, brains and independence.

THE Chicago Journal takes a couple of agricultural papers which bear all the marks of prosperity severely to task not in depreciated flat paper money, but | for ladening their columns with the burden of calamity which does not exist and printing pages which are designed to make farmers believe that of all the employments of the world theirs is the least remunerative and the most objectionable. The point is well taken. There is no cause for such complaints, and if there were those papers should undertake to teach their patrons the way out of their troubles. The truth is, cents a bushel. The day after but one estate. It matters not whether the ap- | industrial interest in the country as | formation treating even of the public lands | emotion worth while.

debt as the farming interest. The mortgage debt on lots and buildings in Chicago is double the amount of the farm-mortgage debt of the rest of the State of Illinois. Moreover, the labor and hardship of the farm under present conditions are no greater than those of other industrial employments.

THE public is good natured and willing to put itself to a great deal of trouble and inconvenience in order that workingmen may adjust their grievances, but its good temper will not last indefinitely. It will presently demand in terms which must be heeded, that the cars shall run, whoever shall be discommoded thereby. And if the parties to the controversy shall be willing to concede nothing to each other it will demand that the city authorities enforce the company's contract with the city and compel the company to operate its cars. It will have small sympathy with the timidity that leads these authorities to refrain from action for fear of offending political bosses.

MR. MILLS, after his defeat for the speakership, wrote to his Texas friend: "The blow to me is much less severe than it is to the Democratic party. The authors of my defeat must be rebuked by the Democratic party, or large element that has been voting with the Democratic party will abandon us in the coming struggle. The defeat of one man is nothing, but the defeat of a great cause is everything." Mr. Mills seems to forget that the same "great cause" represented by Mr. Cleveland, its great apostle, was defeated by the people in 1888. He likewise seems, in his egotistical grief, to regard Mr. Cleveland as one who is no longer "in it."

REPRESENTATIVE O'NEIL has received a petition asking him to exercise his influence in preserving the purity American art at the world's fair. This evidently means that the petitioners want a law passed providing that all the statues exhibited shall wear Mother Hubbards or divided skirts. Oddly enough, the document came from the "West," presumably Missouri, and not from Philadelphia, where the virtuous matrons recently went upon a crusade against the nude in art. O'Neil now has a chance to distinguish himself in a way that will make his fame go down to posterity in all the comic papers.

THE Washington staff correspondent of the Philadelphia Record, which is a out-and-out Cleveland organ, tells that gentleman that unless he can make a trade with Hill, Gorman & Co. he is not in the presidential field. He says that Hill, who is forty-seven years of age, is not anxious to be President before 1896, but he does desire to control the patronage of New York, and if Mr. Cleveland will but turn that over to him he car have New York and the support of the machine. The Record advises Mr Cleveland to negotiate with these bold, bad men, whom it has so often de-

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican, free-trade and mugwamp paper, seeing that the chances for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland by the Democratic party are lessening, suggests the idea of nominating Mr. Cleveland as the reform candidate and thus making the nucleus of a new party. The suggestion is good one. There are a few people in this country whose only mission in politics is to vote for Mr. Cleveland. A the Democratic party is not likely to gratify them, why should not Mr. Cleveland do it as a personal favor?

Cotton is lower in price than ever before, but cotton cloth doesn't keep pace with the lecline in the price of the raw product. McKinley took care of the manufacturers, and the planters take what they can get in open market, no protection on their product

being possible.-Chicago Times. As a matter of fact, the duty on all the common grades of cotton was reduced And as for the growers of cotton, have they not almost exclusively the "markets of the world," without any sort of hindrance? And are they not saying that all the manufacturers of this country need to gain the markets of the world is no protective duty?

St. Louis is a degree behind Boston in its taste for music and appreciation of high art. Paderewski, the Polish planist, created such a furor in the Eastern city that at his last recital he was recalled not less than twelve times, the audience rising and cheering him. In the Missouri metropolis his audiences were so small that he was with difficulty persuaded to give all the concerts agreed upon. Perhaps this Western indifference may be explained in part on the theory that the long yellow hair which was one of the artist's great attractions to Bostonians is no novelty along the Mississippi.

THE people who "ride in chaises" and the others who ride on bicycles are the only truly independent citizens these street-carless days. Wheels, when propelled by unorganized horse-power, or by a pair of organized legs, do not strike.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. Did the soldiers of the Revolution received land warrants, and if so, what number of acres did a warrant cover? 2. Were the soldiers of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war given land warrantsi 3. How long after the wars were the warrants, if any, issued? 4. In what States were

1. The soldiers of the Revolution and their heirs received land warrants under an act of Congress approved in 1835, a full warrant being 160 acres. 2. The soldiers of the war of 1812, of all Indian wars from 1790 to 1852 and of the Mexican war received land warrants of 160 acres for nine months service, eighty acres for four months' service and forty acres for one month's actua service. The grant extended to soldiers in the regular as well as the volunteer army and militia. 3. The first law relating to warrants went into effect Jan. 27, 1835, while Jackson was President. There were subsequent laws extending the bountyland provision to later wars, but none since the Mexican war. 4. The lands could be taken wherever there were public lands not taken up; but the greater part of the warrants were put upon the market, and years ago, in every considerable town, there were dealers in land warrants, and in many cities they were quoted as grain or stocks are now quoted in market reports. The warrants were secured by landbuyers in considerable quantities, and under them large sections of land were se cured, particularly timber lands in the Northwest. It is a curious circumstance had it one day, pushing wheat up 2 or 3 half the estimated value of their real as the Chicago paper says, there is no that no encyclopedia or book of general in- their Dante class, he would have had an to make a statement.

at length so much as refers to the bountyland system of recognizing the services of

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A GIRL in Norway must be able to bake bread before she can have a beau. In London there is a certain Miss Scott on the Sanitary Board. As an expert she lectures weekly to the people.

THE Prince of Wales has begun to sign himself "Edward," instead of "Albert Edward," indicating that when king he will be Edward VII. In Vienna there is a club of rich men pledged to marry poor girls. If a member

marries a rich girl he is fined \$2,000, the money being presented to some worthy impecunious couple engaged to be married. THE handwriting of the late General Meigs was so illegible that General Sherman once wrote under one of his official papers: "I heartily concur in the indorsement of the Quartermaster-general, but I

An English physician says, allow the

don't know what he says."

teaspoon of tea for the pot, and one for each cup, and use fresh water boiling rapidly. Five minutes for steeping is the greatest limit of time. "More," he says, makes the tea wicked instead of good." Just before Senator Hill left Albany for Washington an Elmira friend sent him word of the birth of a little girl in the latter gentleman's family. To this message the Senator replied by telegraph: "Congrat-ulations; but you're not in it. What we

need are voters.' THE London City Conneil has decided that the wedding gift to be presented by that body to the Duke of Clarence and his bride shall be a diamond necklace valued at 1,600 guineas for the Princess, and a magnificent silver dinner service valued at 900 guineas for the Duke.

HEUBERT HERKOMER tells, in an English publication, how he had the misfortune when a lad, to wreck the family financially by losing the last gold piece in the house. His father was then led to become a vegetarian and give up beer and smoking. The influence of the old gentleman's newly-acquired habit upon his son the latter now regards as a great blessing.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY, the confederate raider, says that the saber of cavalrymen is nowadays merely an ornament of warfare. It looks well, and is entirely in keeping on dress-parade, but as a weapon of defence in actual combat it long ago lost its usefulness. According to Colonel Mosby, only seven men were killed with sabers during the Franco-Prussian war, and hardly more during our own civil war. His own command gave up the use of the saber at a very early period

Mr. Labouchere has shown that he can not keep a secret any better than a woman can. In great confidence he was told the amount of the Queen's private furtune, and now he openly admits that it is a very much smaller sum than is generally supposed. This has led to discussions concerning the fortunes of other royal families, and a little investigation shows that the accounts which are given of such fortunes are greatly overdrawn, and that they are really comparatively small when one considers them alongside the fortunes of some of our American millionaires.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury, whose power in England, even in temporal matters, is inferior only to that of royalty, is a very enthusiastic horseman. He rides to avoid the increase of corpulence, and rides well, though his attire when on horseback seems rather incongruous, for with knee-boots he wears his shovel hat and apron. He may be seen galloping about London and frequently in the slums of Westminster, where he goes to administer charity to the poor. His father was a poor country clergyman, and his rise in the church has been a matter of phenomenal

ANDREW CARNEGIE was a messenger-boy in a Pittsburg telegraph office forty-three years ago. His first step upward was taken when he gained a practical knowledge of telegraphy, an accomplishment that meant more in those days than it does now. The transition was easy to the service of the Pennsylvania railroad, and Thomas A. Scott, who was then at the head of the great corporation, saw his worth and pushed him forward. Mr. Carnegie says that in those days his great ambition was to be a newspaper writer, an ambition that also possessed Thomas A. Edison just after he learned telegraphy. But though Mr. Carnegie was disappointed in this desire, he lived to try his hand at literary work in a book that gave great comfort to his ene-

JUSTICE TO HARRISON.

A Democratic Correspondent Rebukes Certain Critics of the President.

Washington Special in Philadelphia Record. "I wonder," said a speculative Senator. "what President Harrison's thoughts were as he walked over from the White House to the Red House when he heard the news of Blaine's sudden illness on Wednesday afternoon. I would give a pretty penny for them. Remember how much Blaine's illness would mean to Harrison. Remember that Blaine, or Blaine's shadow, is, in Harrison's opinion, all that stands between him and the presidency; and then think what he may have thought; yes, must have thought, when, having gotten the news which had been considerably kept from him by the State Department people until hours after everybody else knew it, he put on his coat and hat and walked the block and a half from his door to Blaine's."

All this is very interesting, but, as a matter of fact, I suppose that all President Harrison's thoughts as he walked over to the Red House were full of regret and sympathy. President Harrison is a manly man. of quick sympathies as we'll as tender sensibilities, and, in a time of distress or trouble, is the best of friends, the most considerate of comforters.

In spite of all that has been said publicy or privately about President Harrison, no one has ever been able to successfully impeach his sincerity as a Christian, and the qualities which he manifests when the touch-stone of an emergency is presented, give the lie to the aspersions some-times made upon his character. I know that it is fashionable for a certain class of critics of the administration to make personal attacks on its head as a mean man; but it is no longer possible to make people here in Washington who know about him believe that he is mean. any more than it is possible to make the people in the country generally believe now the statement that he is little, intellectually as well as physically.

The charge which has, I know, been made by fool friends of Secretary Blaine, that President Harrison, if he did not rejoice, certainly did not regret whenever he heard that Mr. Blaine was ill or likely to be: but these assertions are as unjust and as untrue as the charge that President Harrison was anxious to make war with Chili in order that he might get delegates to the Minneapolis convention.

Blaming It on Cleveland.

The long succession of Bachelor Governors in New York who have had control of the executive mansion at Albany appear to have left their ear marks behind them. Mrs. Flower, who now presides over the mansion, found things all at sixes and sevens there. The napkins are utter strangers to the table-cloths, and the china, glassware, plate, bed linen and even the towels were all in broken sets. The bachelor Governors apparently invited their friends to est salmon on dessert plates, drink claret out of water gobiets and pick squab and jelly fish out of finger bowls. Among the miscellaneous collection of domestic goods found lying around loose in the house were a lot of old cigar stumps, "Oh, I don't know anything about them," says Mr. Hill. "Cleveland did it. They were there when I moved in."

The Intellectual Workingman. Mr. Bok, the literary syndicate man, was in Boston the other day and was surprised to find a cab-driver who reads Herbert Spencer. That cabman is a type here and ought not to surprise any one from New York or Philadelphia. If he had seen the electric-car conductor who reads Dante in the original and discusses him with women of the New England Club on their way to

MR. STEELE'S GRAVE CHARGE

The Street-Car Company's Ex-Superintendent Makes a Startling Statement.

He Asserts that Mr. Frenzel Was to Get a Large Sum of Money for Securing a New Charter-Mr. Frenzel's Vigorous Denial.

Yesterday afternoon a leading lawyer of this city dropped a hint to a Journal reporter regarding the street-car franchise. "Do you know," said this gentleman, "that a combination was formed some time ago to secure this franchise; that three or four gentlemen combined together and proposed to secure and deliver to the Chicago capitalists, known as the Citizens' Street-railroad Company this new franchise, and for so doing were to be paid \$150,000f"

This gentleman gave the reporter a num ber of pointers, and with the information thus secured the latter called upon W. T. Steele, until recently superintendent of the Citizens' Street-railway Company.

Said Mr. Steele: "The Saturday before Mr. Frenzel was made president I had a letter from Mr. Fowler, of the company, asking me to come to Chicago on the following Monday. Mr. Fowler was then president of the company, having succeeded Mr. Shaffer in that capacity. On Sunday night I left here, and was in Chicago on Monday morning. I went to Mr. Me-Cormack's headquarters, and there found Mr. Fowler, and from there went to Mr. Allerton's office, where a directors' meeting was held. As I had never been in a directors' meeting I said I would be in at the next door. 'No, sir,' said one of the directors, 'we want you to be at this meeting: we want you right here."

"Who were present at that meeting?" asked the reporter.

"S. W. Allerton, president of the board J. J. Mitchell, Mr. Butler, Mr. McCormick and J. C. Shafter. In a few minutes they asked me what I thought of making Mr. Frenzel, of Indianapolis, president of the street-railroad company. I told them the question was rather abrupt; I hadn't had time to think about it. The first thing wanted to know was how much talking had been done to Mr. Frenzel. They told me quite a good deal. I said that if Mr. Frenzel was not made president of the company he could fight us harder than he did last winter before the Legislature. Mr. Shafter spoke up and said he had been promised, if this deal or contract was not entered into, Mr. Frenzel would say nothing for or against getting charter. I remarked that I didn't believe such a course was possible for Mr. Frenzel; that he was a fighter, and fought as hard after he had lost his forces as when he had that he was a know when whipped. Some other conversation followed in the same line. Some of the directors then said they would arrange with Mr. Frenzel for getting a charter. This arrangement was to last only thirty or sixty days. I told them that might be good for the company. He had come highly recommended. One of the directors then asked Mr. Shaffer how much he [Shaffer] would get of the money paid to secure the franchise? Shaffer made an evasive answer. He was asked if he could, directly or indirectly, get any of this money which was to be paid by the company for the purpose securing a franchise. He said i they chose to give him anything he would take it; if the road was sold after this he

would get a handsome commission. Fowler told me afterwards that the contract they had talked about making was that Mr. Frenzel would get a charter for them before he was made president. That was on Monday. At that time I didn't know anybody was in the scheme to get a charter except Mr. Frenzel, and I had not then heard the amount of money that was to be paid for that service. I did not know who Mr. Frenzel's associates were, or if he

"On the adjournment of that meeting went home with Mr. Fowler, and remained at his house all night. I had obtained a copy of the charter they wanted Mr. Frenzel to get through for them, and looked it over. That kept me up until 12 o'clock at

"Next morning when the directors met Mr. Frenzel and Mr. Cortland Van Camp, of this city, were present. I was not in when the preliminaries of the contract were talked over. Afterwards we all went to the company's attorneys, in the Rookery Building, in Chicago, where the contract was to be drawn. It was suggested by one of the directors that I should not go into the attorney's room; that while I knew a great deal about it, I did not need to see the contract signed. I remained outside and waited until they returned from the office. After that we came down into the rotunda of the building. Most of the directors. Mr. Frenzel, Mr. Van Camp and myself stopped there. At that time Mr. Frenzel said he could carry out the concontrolled the News and Sentinel and nearer the Mayor and Board of Public Works than any other man in Indianapolis. Mr. Frenzel said that I steel) would have to take care of the Council; that I had more influence over the Council than any other man in Indianapolis. I told him he greatly overestimated my ability; that I had only two or three friends in the Council, and did not know that I could count on them every time. Mr. Frenzei remarked he would have to have my support with the Council, and that then he would have no trouble in getting a majority.

"At that Monday afternoon meeting they said, 'Now, gentleman, we may be getting too fast in this matter. Mr. Frenzel is a stranger to us. We ought to send for the minute-book and take some of the powers away from the president.' A telegram was sent to Mr. Anderson, secretary, at Indianapolis, for the minute-book, and it was in Chicago on Tuesday morning. "After this meeting at the Rookery I had talks with Mr. Fowler and Mr. Allerton. Mr. Fowler said he wanted Mr. Frenzel and Mr. Van Camp to make a written contract that they would give me (Steele) all the

money they had agreed to give Mr. Shaffer, and be sure and baye it in black and white. The directors did not want Shaffer to have any of the money. Right there they told me the contract was \$150,000 for securing the franchise. The directors desired that the portion of the \$150,000 that was to go to Shaffer should come tome and that I would return it to the company. "Mr. Fowler and Mr. Allerton said to me

to go home that night with Frenzel and Van Camp on the same road. I had a roundtrip ticket on the Monon. I gave my return ticket to Mr. Allerton, and boughts ticket on the Panhandle, to be on the same train with Frenzel and Van Camp. Before going to the station I had eaten with Mr. Van Camp at the Grand Pacific cafe. I told him that Mr. Fowler and Mr. Allerton had demanded of me to have this contract made, leaving out Shaffer. When I got to the Panhandle depot I was surprised to find that Mr. Van Camp had not come. "Did you talk to Mr. Frenzelf"

"No. The reason I did not was because I

was reasonably certain that Mr. Van Camp had made the contract. Mr. Frenzel claimed to be tired, and went to bed on the cars. He remarked that he wished nothing said about his being made president until after the announcement had been made in the newspapers; that he wanted to visit the newspapers himself and get satisfactory notices. It was a couple of days after that the notice was published. All this occurred about the last week of August." Mr. Steele said he had been told by directors of the company that Mr. Frenzel's engagement was temporary; that he would be connected with the company only thirty or sixty days, just long enough to secure the franchise. He said Mr. Allerton told him afterwards that Mr. Frenzel's time had been extended—that he had not secured the

franchise as speedily as he had promised. Mr. Frenzei Says It Is Absurd. As soon as the interview with Mr. Steele was written out last night, Mr. Frenzel was called up by telephone. The main points were told to him and he was asked

that you should give ear to anything s absurd and ridiculous." "If you care to make a more detailed statement we will send a man to you at once bit of absurdity, not worth discussing.

"No," replied Mr. Frenzel, "it is simply a "It is a lie from the whole cloth, then?" "So much as you have told me is, cer-

Mr. Van Camp Denounces It. Mr. Van Camp was seen at 2 o'clock this morning and said: "There is absolutely no truth in the statement further than this: The directors are all prominent busi ness men and men of means and they of course wanted to see the road in good hands They consulted me and I recommended Mr. Frenzel as a capable man look after the company's interests. Mr. Frenzel was to receive no compensation for securing a franchise. His only remuneration was to be that of president of the company."

WORK OF THE FREIGHT BUREAU.

New Executive Committee-Discriminations, Bill of Lading and Car-Service Association.

The Indianapolis Freight Bureau, which has become a valuable adjunct to the business interests of Indianapolis, held its annual meeting vesterday. J. Riddell, commissioner, read his report, after which the following business men were elected as the executive committee: Gustave Schnull, Evan Lilly, J. N. Carey and Albert Lieber. This committe e meets on Wednesday to elect officers for the ensuing year. In his report the commissioner states that in some railroad offices dilatory methods prevail, notably with roads south of the Ohio river. He further says: "The present freight rates from Indianapolis discriminate against our city in but few instances. For some time the bureau has labored to effect a readjustment of the rates to Texas points, by which Indianapolis would be restored to the Louisville basis. This, after exhausting every means in its power, it has been unable to accom-Efforts are now being directed towards a reduction in the rates to the southeastern territory, viz.: Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, to reach which we are at a decided disadvantage as compared with Eastern cities. The roads directly reaching Indianapolis express themselves as appreciating our situation, and concede the justice of our demand for lower rates, but plead their inability to correct matters without the co-operation of their Southern connections. A very liberal reduction has been secured in the rates to Missouri-river points, by means of which Indianapolis is enabled to successfully compete with Chicago for the trade in that territory, previously rendered impossible through discrimination in favor of the lat-

"No direct action has been taken by the bureau with regard to the uniform bill of lading. The National Transportation Association, in which the bureau has representation through its president, has devoted much time to the consideration of this matter, it being one of vital importance to the shippers of the country. It has adopted a form of bill of lading which is a simple receipt for the property, devoid of the multiplicity of clauses and exemptions with which the one in present use is burdened, and through which the carriers seek to controvert the rights of shippers, To make obligatory on the part of carriers the acceptance of property for transporta-tion under this bill of lading it is purposed memorializing the Interstate-commerce

"The operations of the Car-service Association during the past year created dissatisfaction with some of our members, to whose detriment it worked, but, through the assistance of the bureau, amicable settlements of the questions at issue were arranged. Also, a concession in the time allowed for loading or unloading of cars was granted, which has proved of material benefit to those interested in the movement of car-load freight.'

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

New Officers Elected-The Painters' Quarrel Taken Up.

The semi-annual election of officers in the Central Labor Union, last night, resulted

President-D. F. Kennedy, Stone-cutters'. Secretary-Al Rottmann-Cabinet-makers'.

The election was attended by much friendly rivalry. A rule was adopted, dropping the name of the delegate having the least number of votes. A majority over all being necessary, four ballots were necessary to make a choice for president, The contest narrowed down to Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Gale, both popular and well-known members of the organized ranks of labor. The carpenters, who have a large representation in the union, stuck pretty closely to Mr. Gale, and the machinists threw their strength to him. On a count of the seventh ballot the score showed first a vote for Kennedy, and then one for Gale. It continued this way with increasing interest until each had thirty-five votes, Kennedy then received three votes consecntively and won, Gale being credited with

one more. a man," said Mr. Gale, magnanimously. Mr. Gale's strength unanimously elected him vice-president by acciamation

A communication was received from the dry-goods employes, asking support in the early closing movement. A resolution was adopted indorsing the stand of the drygoods employes, and directing the appointment of a committee of three to assist in carrying out the object in hand. President Gale made the appointment.

The Painters. No. 47, presented a communication asking for the indorsement of the union's boycott on the four contracting firms employing members of the organization incorporated as union No. 1. A resolution to that effect was passed by a unanimons vote. A resolution was then adopted denouncing No. 1 as expelled members of No. 47, and stating that No. 1 is not a trades-union, and cannot in the nature of things ever be recognized as such. The firms boycotted are Mack & Pressler Toeckenbrook & Ante, Ballman & Muecke. Several other resolutions relating to the street-car trouble are printed in another

Labor Union Balls.

A benefit ball will be given by the Bakers' Union, Feb. 13, for the benefit of William Gray, who has lost his eyesight. The Tailors' Protective Union wil give its first ball at Tomlinson Hall Feb. 4. The occasion will be strictly invitational. The Printing Pressmen's Union. No. 17, will also give a ball at Tomlinson Hall Feb. 18. A solid gold ring, valued at \$10, is to be given to the member selling the most tickets.

Hill's Record of Infamy.

New York's Legislature, for the first time in eight years, is in control of the Democwas obtained constitute the blackest record in the political history of the Empire State, famous as it has been for partisan contests from the very beginning. From illegal counting of ballots to the adoption of the gag law every move of Hill and his gang of political thieves has been unlawunwarranted and revolutionary Boards of canvassers violated their plain duties and exceeded their well-defined power in order to count in Democrat candidates; the returns were badly altered and false certificates of election issued; officials who refused to do the bidding of Hill were summarily removed; mandates of the courts were openly disregarded; the State board of canvassers canvassed returns which they were expressly enjoined to reject by the Court of Appeals, and finally a Democratic Senator was seated under the odious gag law, every opportunity of Republican protest being arbitrarily denied. There was then a Democratic majority in the Senate, and it proceeded to business-a body sitting not by will of the people but by grace of chicanery and fraud.

Chicago Abreast of the Times,

Boston Transcript. Heard in an electric car: "Do you beheve that the body of Columbus is in San "I don't know why not. They've got one